

DESCRIPTION OF THE LARVA OF *METZNERIA LITTORELLA*, DGL.

BY THE RIGHT HON. LORD WALSLINGHAM, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S.

*Long.*, 6 mm. Ivory-white, with a slight yellowish tinge; head blackish; prothorax with two brown chitinous plates, separated in the middle, the separation wider on the middle of the segment than before or behind the middle; anal plate very small, brown; no lateral chitinous plates or spots on the thoracic or abdominal somites; the chitinous portion of the thoracic legs is obsolete, their origin represented only by very minute tubercular excrescences in the middle of a somewhat tumid base, capable of movement to assist locomotion; the abdominal legs are also obsolete.

The larva feeds on the seeds of *Plantago coronopus*, where it may be found in the months of September and October, forming a slight gallery between the seeds and stem, and always making an opening communicating with the interior of the stem on which the seeds are fixed, into this it retires with the head upward. It is presumable that it pupates within the stem, but I have not found it below the level of the seed-heads. *Excl.* 6, V, 1900.

The larva is obviously similar to that of *Metzneria*, to which genus I should refer *littorella* rather than to *Ptocheuusa*.

The imago occurs somewhat plentifully from May 6th to 29th (and perhaps later) on the cliffs near Ventnor, where it was originally found by the late Mr. S. Stevens half a century ago, and frequently sought for by himself and others without success in succeeding years. Owing to its retiring habits it may easily be overlooked unless dislodged by smoke, or other means, from the *Plantago*.

The capture of topotypes proves the correctness of the synonymy *littorella*, Dgl., = *quinquepunctella*, H.-S., for I have myself met with it in the South of France at Cannes, 28, IV, 1890, and in Corsica at Ajaccio, Corté and Vivario, 3—27, V, 1896.

The possession of these foreign specimens, of which I had a perfect recollection, enabled me at once to recognise the first worn specimen which I captured in the Isle of Wight on May 13th, 1898.

Merton Hall, Thetford:  
May, 1900.

A REMARKABLE NEW MIMETIC SPECIES OF *MANTISPA* FROM BORNEO.

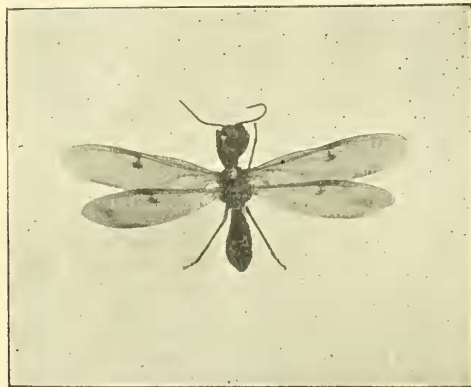
BY ROBERT McLACHLAN, F.R.S., &amp;c.

*MANTISPA SIMULATRIX*, *n. sp.*

Body reddish-fulvous; antennæ (at extreme base excepted), posterior tibiæ (excepting at base), and eyes, black; an obscure triangular mark on the second abdominal segment above; abdomen greyish-white beneath. Antennæ stout, longer

than head and prothorax united, about 55-jointed, the joints flattened, perfoliate,

crowded, scarcely separable in the apical portion, first joint pyriform. Head deeply excavated above, with a blunt longitudinal median carina. Prothorax comparatively short and stout; anterior portion of pronotum, occupying more than one-third of its entire length, very much dilated, as broad as the head without the eyes, the anterior margin nearly circular; this dilated portion is followed by a constriction; the posterior portion cylindrical, with two



rather indistinct transverse ridges. Anterior femora much dilated, without markings, their inner edge with one long and four or five smaller teeth, between which are denticules. Wings long and narrow, subacute; colour shining fulvous, paler (almost colourless) at the base of the inner margin; the long narrow pterostigma, and the costal region generally, darker; a long darker clouding on the apical portion of the inner margin, more conspicuous in the posterior, and in these wings in addition there is an ante-apical discal cloud placed on the gradate veinlets: in both pairs of wings the inner end of the pterostigma is clouded with blackish-brown, which is continued on the 1st intraradial veinlet, and extends into the discal area in a dilated and irregular manner: neuration reddish; thirteen costal veinlets in the anterior wings; the three intraradial cellules long and narrow, the 2nd shorter than the 1st and 3rd, which are subequal, the 3rd very narrow: radial sector with thirteen closely placed branches, mostly slightly curved at each end in opposite directions, the resultant narrow cellules being slightly dilated at each end.

Length of body, 20 mm. Expanse, 46 mm. Greatest breadth of anterior wing, 5 mm.

*Hab.*: Matang, Borneo, August, 1899. One ♀.

A very fine and remarkable species without any very near ally.

The type may be seen for the present in the Hope Collection, University Museum, Oxford. It will ultimately be deposited in the Sarawak Museum, to which it belongs.

“The species is probably extremely rare. The single specimen at present known, constituting the type, was captured in August, 1899, at an altitude of 2500–2800 feet on Mt. Matang, near Kuching, Sarawak, Borneo. It closely resembles a reddish-ochreous Braconid which is common on Mt. Matang at any elevation above 1500 feet. In the fresh state the sides and ventral surface of the abdomen of the *Mantispa* are pure white, so that when seen in profile the some-

what bulky body appears to be reduced approximately to the size of the body of its model, which also has the ventral surface of the abdomen coloured white."

[These notes are from a forthcoming paper by R. Shelford, B.A. (Cantab.), Curator of the Sarawak Museum, "On some Mimetic Insects and Spiders from Borneo and Singapore," kindly supplied by Prof. Poulton, F.R.S.]

Lewisham, London :  
March, 1900.

## A REVISED SYNOPTIC TABLE OF BRITISH CHRYSIDS.

BY THE REV. F. D. MORICE, M.A., F.E.S.

The following corrected Table embraces all the species at present known to me as certainly, or nearly certainly, indigenous in these islands.

1. Abdomen somewhat concave beneath, its dorsum showing three segments only in either sex—2.  
Abdomen convex above and below, dorsum showing four segments in ♀ and five in ♂ ..... Genus *CLEPTES*.  
Prothorax with a transverse punctured line near and parallel to its basal edge, ♀ vertex and mesonotum fiery-crimson ..... *pallipes*, Lep.  
Prothorax without transverse basal line as above, ♀ vertex and mesonotum black ..... *nitidula*, F.
2. Post-scutellum not produced into a long tongue-like plate—3.  
Post-scutellum produced into a long tongue-like plate. Abdomen rather elongate, its extreme apex suddenly truncated and triangularly excised from beneath ..... *NOTOZUS Panzeri*, F.
3. Abdomen elongate, a transverse row of fossulets near its apex, beyond which row the dorsal surface of the segment drops to a lower level...  
Genus *CHRYSIS*—13.  
Abdomen ovate or nearly round; no fossulets on apical segment, which is convex to its apex—4.
4. Abdomen not incised at apex—8.  
Abdomen distinctly incised at apex ..... Genus *ELLAMPUS*—5.
5. Post-scutellum merely a little convex—6.  
Post-scutellum acutely conic; edge of third abdominal segment membranous, its sides much undulated, its apex truncated and excised as in *NOTOZUS*. (Insect wholly blue and green) ..... *truncatus*, Dhb.
6. Mesonotum very smooth and shining Abdomen blue or green ..... *æneus*, F.  
Mesonotum punctured, not smooth and shining—7.
7. Apical incision long, triangular or lancet-shaped. Abdomen more or less golden ..... *auratus*, L.  
Apical incision wide but very short, inconspicuous. Abdomen blue or dark green ..... *cæruleus*, Dhb.